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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo estion with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Brewers and the Pure Beer Law.

Suggestions have been made that at the coming session of the New York Legislature some measure intended to protect the purity of beer and to prohibit deleterious dulterations of the beverage should be framed and passed. The Liquor Trade's Gazette, assuming that the motive for such legislation would be the punishment of the brewing trade for its well-known concert of action against the Republican party in the late canvass, argues spiritedly against such legislation as retaliatory and accordingly a gross abuse of power.

Undoubtedly, the brewing interest, in undertaking to influence the political course of the State by combining to support one party and to defeat the other, and by contributing a large amount of money for the purpose, was guilty of great folly. It singled itself out for public reprobation and suspicion, and sought to degrade the polltics of the State from the high elevation to which they were lifted in the last compaign. The interference of any specific trade in politics, simply as a trade, is bad policy, and more particularly so when it is the liquor trade, and for obvious reasons.

As it happens, the brewing interest bet on the wrong side at the last election and lost the money it put up-a great sum, according to the general understanding. But, of course, that does not justify retaliatory legislation from the party it tried to defeat Nor is there any probability of any legislation which will not command public respect as being in itself sound and necessary for the protection of the community without regard to the offensive political activity of the brewers. Even this Liquor Trade's Gazette doubts "if the brewers in the main are antagonistic to pure beer laws," which have no other purpose than the prevention of injurious adulteration. They could not oppose them without inviting suspicion; but whether they are friendly or unfriendly, the laws should be passed if they are desirable for the protection of the consumers of beer, and we find in the article of this organ of the trade no argument to prove that they are not requisite. Legislation has undertaken to deal with other forms of adulteration as deleterious to the public health, and if it now goes on and provides for securing the purity of beer it cannot be called retaliatory, but only a logical extension of a method of public protection justified by long legislative precedent both at home and abroad.

If the law is necessary it ought to be passed, without regard to either the wishes or the political folly of the brewers; but, of course, it must be demonstrated by positive and indisputable scientific evidence that such a measure of protection is requisite and would be effectual.

Public Interest in Pugilism.

The fist fight between Corbett and Shar-KEY in this city on Tuesday evening was an incident of exceeding interest, not merely to the spectators, but to students of human nature. A crowd of ten thousand or more. composed of men of all stations and conditions in life, who paid, in the aggregate, many thousands of dollars for admission, filled to overflowing the building in which the fight took place hours before it began, and hundreds of thousands more in various parts of the country watched breathlessly the telegraphic reports of its progress and termination, Nor was it a solitary and exceptional affair of its kind. A year and a half ago a similar fight between Cornerr and Firzsimmons almost monopolized publie attention for days, and in previous years other pugilistic encounters have been equally interesting to the community.

The explanation of the phenomenon is not to be found, as many assert it is, in a brutal passion for witnessing the infliction of physical injury by one human being upon another. Such injury is an unessential and unimportant part of the entertainment. Its principal attraction is the exhibition it affords the occasion for making, of the skill and strength of the combatants, and secondarily, the element of chance involved in it and the wagers which may be laid on the result. In these respects pugilism stands upon the same footing as horse racing, football, baseball, cockfighting, dogfighting, and other contests in which not merely brute force, but also brain power are employed. Indeed, the popular admiration of naval and military heroes rests upon an appreciation of their skill as well as of their courage.

refined people cry out against this trait in human nature: it is too powerful to be uprooted or overcome. It is but one of the many manifestations of the force which animates all progress and leads to all improvement. It is the same, in essence, as the adventurous spirit which spurred on COLUMBUS to discover the New World, that drove our pioneers to explore and subdue the Western wilderness, and that sends miners to the South African and the Klondike gold fields. Religion and legislation have alike failed in suppressing the conviction of mankind that the best fighter is the best of his race. As to the peace principles of Christianity, they are blown to winds, as we have recently seen, the moment they come into collision with the fighting instinct.

Women, especially, prefer as mates, men of bodily vigor, and who display courage and skill in exercising it, to rivals who, however refined and gentle, lack these distinctively masculine qualities. Much as they profess to love peace and to disapprove of war, they lavish their admiration and their love upon soldiers and sailors, and even upon champion football players. It is an instinct stronger than either reason or religion which prompts their conduct. They feel that if the race is to be preserved it must be perpetuated by men strong physically as well as mentally.

In fact, civilization and religion only repress, without destroying the original savngery of human beings. The primeval brute is overlaid and adorned, but not annthilated, and on occasions he breaks through the veneer and varuish which con-

ceal him and comes to view. We may deplore the fact, but we must recognize it, and the power which we cannot suppress, we must guide as whely as we may.

Mr. Carnegie on Liberty.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, glowing with the satisfaction of having "warned Mr. Mc-KERLEY of the tremendous dangers to which he was subjecting his party and the country by the adoption of the policy of imperial ism," was intercepted at the door of the White House by an Evening Post reporter, to whom he gave these well-sounding senti ments:

"No country is good enough to rule any other ountry, any more than one man is good enough to hold another in subjection. I do not believe in vasual States. I want the republic kept squarely on the ons of the fathers, in whose doctrines of berty I have not lost faith."

Fine words, but what is their application ! If the Philippines are annexed to the United States they will be ruled as a part of the United States, not as another country. They will be no more of a "vassal State" than Alaska is. Mr. CARNEGER, like all the rest of the anti-expansionists, seems to confound liberty with universal suffrage. But as any dictionary will tell Mr. CARNEGIE, the individual has civil liberty if the commonwealth to which he belongs has it, although he has no voice in making the laws of that commonwealth.

For Mr. CARNEGIE's benefit we make a lew extracts from State Constitutions of the time of "the fathers." The New Jersey Constitution in force from 1776 to 1844 restricted the right of voting to inhabitants of full age "who are worth fifty pounds, clear estate," and allowed no man to be a member of the Legislative Council who was not worth a thousand pounds, and no man to be a member of the Assembly who was not worth five hundred pounds. The New York Constitution of 1777 prescribed a franchise qualification of a freehold of twenty pounds or a rent of forty shillings.

The New York Constitution of 1821 pro-

rided that no man of color should vote unless he had a freehold estate of \$250 clear. The South Carolina Constitution of 1790 restricted the right to vote to owners of "a freehold of fifty acres of land or a town lot' and to taxpayers. The Maryland Constitution of 1776 provided that a voter must have a freehold of fifty acres of land or property worth more than thirty pounds. And so on. Rhode Island has kept a large part of its inhabitants subject to the property holders down to our own time. Some of the Southern States have within late years imposed educational or other qualifications, whereby those not possessing such qualifications are deprived of their "liberty," according to the Carnegian theory. So in some States the man who can't or won't pay a poll tax has lost his liberty.

The United States was full of "vassals" in the days of "the fathers," and it contains a good many "vassals" now. The District of Columbia, where Mr. CARNEGER declaimed, is an absolutely vassal State.

The Changed Relations of France and Italy.

The conclusion of a commercial treaty between the French and Italian Governments is of importance, for it will have an immediate effect on the industrial and financial condition of Italy and may eventually modify her international attitude.

At the time, some ten years ago, when

the former commercial treaty between France and Italy expired, France was the best customer that the Italian peninsula had for some of the most valuable of its natural products. To lose that customer proved calamitous. For the wines of Italy, for instance, to be cut off from the French market was a catastrophe well-nigh as ruinous as Cuba would experience should her sugars be shut out from the United States. All over the civilized world French wines are in demand, while relatively the Italian wines are but little sought after. Before the expiration of the former treaty a very large part of the output of the Italian vineyards was purchased by French wine merchants, who subsequently sold it under French names and trademarks either for consumption at home or for export to foreign countries. The traffic was profitable to both parties, for on the one hand the French vineyards are entirely inadequate to supply the demands for French wines, while on the other hand the owners of Italian vineyards were encouraged to produce an incomparably greater quantity of wine than was called for by domestic consumers. France, however, is a rich country, and Italy is a poor one; consequently the French politicians, who were in power during the later eighties, thought they could afford to subject their compatriots to a loss which, to a certain extent, could be made good by importations from Spain and California, in order to inflict upon an industry of vital moment to a neighboring State a blow which it could ill sustain. Under the former treaty, moreover, the Italian producers of raw silk had profited to a signal extent by the demand for their commodity at Lyons and in other French cities where the manufacture of silk is prosecuted on a large scale. They, also, were grievously injured by the refusal to renew the treaty, and by the imposition of

heavy duties on their staple. It was thoroughly understood that the unfriendly position taken by France was prompted not by commercial but by political motives. When Italy acceded to the Austro-German league, it was felt by patriotic Frenchmen that her exhibition of ingratitude could no longer be condoned. It had been sufficiently gailing that France, which had expelled the Austrians from Lombardy, and had thereby helped to render Italian independence possible, should have appealed in vain to Italy for assistance in 1870. It was recognized, however, that at that time the unity of Italy was still incomplete, and that consequently Vicros EMMANUEL could not be reasonably blamed for concentrating his resources on the occupation of Rome. No excuse, on the other hand, satisfactory to Frenchmen, could be put forward for Italy's subsequent to connect herself with a league formed for the express purpose of thwarting the passionate desire of France to recover Alsace-Lorraine. That Italians who owed their national unity to France should combine with others to render permanent the mutilation of their benefactor was regarded at Paris as a gross act of treachery. Deep and widespread was the resentment pro-

merce was refused. With the years that have since passed, however, French vindictiveness has had time to cool, and the sober common sense for which, in the long run, the French are conspicuous, has asserted its right to shape the commercial relations of France to Italy. No doubt the latter country has

voked, and it was under the impulse of this

feeling that a renewal of the treaty of com-

but the former, also, has lost a good deal, and both will be gainers by placing their commercial associations on the former friendly footing. It is probable, also, that far-sighted Frenchmen have observed some recent signs of refrigeration between the Governments of Berlin and Rome, and that they deem it by no means certain that the costly adhesion of Italy to the Austro-German league will be prolonged beyond the term for which it is definitely pledged.

The Greatest Event in History.

At the first winter campaign smoke talk of the Ancient and Henorable Artillery Company at Boston, on Monday night, there was "much enthusiasm and a general good time." Col. HENRY WALKER, Capt. JACOB FOTTLER, Major GEORGE S. MERRILL, the inventor of side whiskers, and other thunderbolts of war were present. This council of war assembled in the Quincy House, where the Ancients have dedicated an overflow armory. "Belliford's animated orchestra furnished music," and after the doughnuts and cider had been handed around, Col. SIDNEY MONTGOMERY HEDGES read a letter which he has sent to the Honourable Artillery Company of London. The Honourables are to be the guests of the Ancients and Honorables next year Col. HEDGES gives a vivid account of the universal thrill of expectation caused by the promise of the Honourables to come, impresses upon them the vast international significance of their expedition, and urges them to be large and commanding.

"The mere announcement of the acceptance of our invitation has already caused an interest and en-thusiasm in the event itself, which is rapidly exlending far bayond the borders of our own city and feeling between our respective countries, and the smarkable expressions of mutual good will and fra the most direct and lasting effect in still further comen ing the relations of these two lands. We are desirous that this point of view shall be adequately under stood by our brethren in England, and that on this manding as is possible."

The Ancients have abandoned their de signs against Canada. The English excursion of the Ancients laid the foundations of enduring friendship between the United States and Great Britain. The American excursion of the Honourables is to cement those foundations. Will the English visit ors be as large and commanding as possible, as much as possible like the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, which consists entirely of commanding commanders?

In language that throbs with the deepest feeling of international brotherhood and an almost prophetic vision of the splendor of the twin giants of war with doves on their shoulders, Col. HEDGES paints the official decoration of which the scene will be worthy:

" Our national Government will undoubtedly take the fullest cognizance of the Honourable Artillery Company's presence among us, and of those whom we shall expect to be with us to extend the national welcome are the President of the United States and embers of his Cabinet, while in our harbor we expect to see a part of our fleet, which has so recently added new glories not merely to the American name President, there should be one whom we hardly dare to hope will be present, yet whose presence would give our countrymen the supremest satisfaction. His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, there would be presented to the world a spectacle which would be memorable in the world's history, and which would make the name and fame of these two commands

The Prince of Wales thoroughly understands the value of the all-conquering Massachusetts corps, of which he has the happiness to be an honorary member, but there is only too much reason to fear that reasons of state will prevent him from accepting the invitation. It may be in his ower, however, to send a detachment of the Beef-Eaters, the only warriors in the world who can compete in brilliancy of uniform and originality of style with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. A small piece of the Tower on a float would look well in the procession in School street.

The Militia and the Hull Bill.

Our Chicago despatches note that at the approaching meeting of the various State militia or National Guard organizations in that city, steps will be taken "to defeat in Congress any army reorganization bill which may be considered as likely to oripple the National Guard as a national defence." The bill aimed at is the one which Congressman HULL, as Chairman of the House Military Committee, is now preparing, with a view to making the army adequate to the country's needs.

The disastrous results of similar interference, under the plea of National Guard interests, in Mr. Hull's bill of last spring, ought surely to teach the promoters of the Chicago plan something. At that time, with war needs imperative, a sensible project for putting the regular army on a high plane of strength and efficiency was opposed as not giving the State militia organizations enough of a chance in the fighting. So successful was this opposition that when the President made his first call for volunteers he expressed a preference for organized State militia forces. But we all know the results of taking for foreign service militia regiments and companies originally formed for service at home. The State troops were fearfully handicapped by their ignorance of campaigning. The men who interfered with the first army bill of the last session had their way, but at a great cost to the country, and to the State troops

whose interests they were so eager to foster. Exactly what the new Hull bill will be it is impossible yet to forecast. Its general purpose is undoubtedly that of securing an adequate regular army for the new conditions imposed upon us in the Antilles, Hawaii and the Philippines, and also on the home continent by the building of new coast defences. It is well known that, as soon as active hostilities ceased, the War Department was bombarded with petitions from volunteers to muster them out of service, although a peace had not been secured. It was natural that troops thus raised should have desired to get back to their ordinary occupations, yet impossible to risk such a general disarmament as was proposed. There was a suggestion that the old organizations should be released and a new set of volunteers called for; but that would have been costly, without overcoming the difficulty of a temporary lack of troops. The other alternative, that of raising regulars enough for the gradual and early withdrawal of the volunteers, commended itself to the Government, and

Mr. HULL's bill will try to bring it about. Some army officers believe that rather than have great numbers of appointees from civil life dumped into the regular service in grades above that of subaltern it would be better to legislate simply for continuing the war status of the army for a year, and then provide at leisure for reorganization of the enlisted strength into a greater number of regiments by a gradlost the more heavily by the tariff war, I ual process. The subject presents many

points for consideration, but in any case it is distinctly an army and not a National Guard measure. To propose to defeat the Hull bill for reorganizing not the militia but the army, unless the former is in some way served by it, is obviously contrary to the interests of the country.

The San Francisco Hotel Fire.

The "defective electric wire" is fast coming to rival the "defective flue" as an agency in starting destructive conflagrations When electricity was first introduced for illuminating purposes one element of the superiority claimed for it over gas and oil was its supposed incapacity of setting anything on fire. Very soon it showed that, besides the mischief the wires conducting it could do to pipes and other metal work, they could, under certain accidental conditions, give out heat enough to set woodwork speedily in a blaze. Their efficiency in this respect has lately been utilized in warming street cars, as may be seen by the trolley railroad cars of this city and Brooklyn, and their power for mischief was awfully dem onstrated yesterday morning at San Fran cisco in the burning of the Baldwin Hotel and the consequent death of a number of

its inmates. The fate of this San Francisco hotel is warning, not only against defective electric wires, but also against the use for hotel purposes of any building not constructed of con-combustible materials. No amount of appliances for escaping from a burning hotel can be made entirely effective. The only complete protection is to make a conflagration impossible. So long as this is not done catastrophes, like that of which yesterday morning's was only a specimen, will ontinue to recur. The great hotels and office buildings recently erected in this city are, fortunately, all brick and stone and iron, and until the same thing can be said of the other hotels in the country, hotel guests will not be safe against danger and even death from fire.

IRISHMEN IN THE REVOLUTION.

Evidence That Their Number Was Large and Their Services Distinguished. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of the 21st inst. appears a communication from "An American," which solemnly declares that "there is no complete roster of the Revo utionary army, but on the imperfect lists which remain there are very few Irish names." Evidently he knows nothing of the roster of our Revolutionary army, for if he did he would never make such an absurd statement. The truth is that on the lists which remain are thousands of Irish names. "An American" should read Saffel. He should read the work recently brought out by New York State on the soldiers of the Revolution from within its borders. He should take up the lists of minutemen at the time of the Lexington alarm and of the patriots who contested at Bunker Hill. If he does he will find Irish names in profusion.

He guilelessly proceeds to say that "the sta-tistics of the Catholic Church afford a very safe basis to go upon in estimating the Irish in our early population." Nonsense! A large percentage of the Irish in our population at the period of the Revolution were Protestant Irish For these Catholic statistics are no basis at all. Commenting upon an address by ex-Con-

ressman O'Nell of Boston, he declares that gressman O'Neil of Boston, he declares that "this proves that up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the frish immigration was practically nothing." That is to say up to the year 1600! Well, admitting this to be true, what bearing has it on the Irish in our Revolution? Again, "An American," says that "the sole warrant for the statement about one-half of the Revolutionary army being Irish is one Galloway, who, for reasons of his own, elected to do a little romancing before a Parliamentary commission."

ommission." The readers of THE SUN are rational beings. The readers of The Sun are rational beings, who expect a more logical reply to Galloway's important statement than the flippant assertion that he was engaged in "a little romancing." The strength of the Irish element in our armies of the Revolution was very great. Of the Generals the following were Irish by birth or extraction: Sullivan, Knox, Moyian, Hand, Stewart, Thomson, Montgomery, Rutherford, Irvine, Wayne, the Clintons, Hogan, Reed, Maxwell, Poor and several others. Of leading naval officers who were Irish by birth or descent were: Barry, O'Brien, McGee, Burke, Dunn, Fanning, Murphy and a long list of other brave men. On at least one occasion Washington ordered the celebration of St. Patrick's day, out of compliment to the Irish in his command. (See order issued at Morristown, March 16, 1780.) But then, I suppose, "An American" would claim that Washington was "only romancing."

"An American" would claim that Washington was only romancing."

Gen. Robertson, testifying before a committee of the British House of Commons on the American patriot army, August, 1770, was asked by Lord George Germaine: "How are the principal corps composed? Are they mostly native Americans or emigrants from various nations of Europe?" Robertson answered: "Some of the corps consist mostly of natives, others, I believe the greater number, are enlisted from such people as can be got in the country, and many of them may be emigrants. I remember Gen. Lee telling me that half the rebel army were from Ireland."

George Washington Parke Custis, Washington's adopted son, declares that up to the coming of the French, Ireland furnished men for our army in the ratio of 100 for one of any other nation." He adds: "Then honored be the old and good service of the sons of Erin in the war of independence. Let the shamrock be entwined with the laurels of the Revolution, and truth and justice guiding the pen of history insuribe on the tablets of America's remembrance. "Eternal gratitude to Irishmen."

Thomas Hamilton Mueray.

To the Educa of The Sun-Sig. Your corre-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre spondent "American" says that the report of Gallo way to the British Government that "one-half the rebel army of the Revolution were from Ireland" was incorrect. I have always understood that this statement was also made by Gen. Lee to Gen. Robertson. I presume that 50 per cent, of Irish birth is too high, but there is no doubt that they composed a large part.

The roll of the eight companies of the First Regi-

ment of the Pennaylvania Line, taken from the original book kept by Lieut.-Col. Fullerton, Adjutant of the regiment from 1782 to December, 1783, now in the Pennsylvania archives, and recently published n the American Historical Register, shows that of the 696 men that composed the regiment 315 were Irish, 221 native born, 79 English, 55 German, 22 cotch, and the few others from different countries All historians agree that the famous Maryland Line sons of Irishmen. That the Irish were numerous in the Revolutionary army all well-read men nov NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

A Great Missionary Opportunity.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To onlooker t seems as if our college professors and our clergy-men are so occupied with raking among the dry ones of the past and constructing learned theorie that they lose sight of the great living issues of the present and undervalue them. If they would but ift their eyes from material things long enough to change their point of view, it would bring within their range of vision the most colossal missionary

enterprise of the minoteenth century.

Every pulpit and every missionary meeting throughout the land should resound with the enthustasm of carrying Christianity and civilization to the Habed a successful mission in Kusaie or Strong's Leiand. In 1856 the American Board of Missions sent out the first Morning Star, a vessel for the use of the missionaries of that island. These mission aries did much to enlighten and Christi natives of the Caroline Islands, until the Spanish narauders cast covetons eyes upon them, and, act ing upon the theory that might makes right, by force and took possession of the islands.

It would be but taking that of which we have been ed to raise the American flag in the Caroline slands and re-establish missions there. C. L. G.

Rott Defeated but Aas Elected. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: In a legislative listrict in this State the Populists committed the egregious blunder of nominating a Mr. Rott for the Legislavure. His name, a parfect synonym for the platform of his party, helped to defeat him. In an-other district the Pope nominated a Mr. Ass, and he

R. M. TUTTLE.

MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 21.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONCRESS. Chree Candidates for Their Leadership in

the Fifty-sixth House.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The three senior members of the Ways and Means Committee in the last House, on the Democratic side, were Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, Benton McMillin of Tennessee and Joseph Wheeler of Alabama. Mr. Balley and Gen. Wheeler have been reelected from their respective districts, the former by the Democrats, who are in a majority in it, and the latter, the distinguished cavalry officer, with a gallant record in two wars, by the unanimous nomination of all his fellow-citizens in the Eighth Alabana district, Democrats, Republicans and Independents. Mr. McMillin has een elected Governor of Tennessee, and being thus retired from the claims of leadership after a very long period of service, which began in the Forty-sixth Congress, and Gen. Wheeler having assuredly no aspirations for the place there would be a clear field for Mr. Bailey, the Lone Star statesman of Gainesville, except for the views he has heretofore expressed and rather stubbornly sustained in opposition to the national expansion, which was approved by the voters at the recent Congress elections, and eratic party as by the whole Republican party.
Opposition to a continuance of Mr. Balley's

eadership in the Fifty-sixth House on the

Democratic side has appeared accordingly, and it has taken the form of the projection of two other candidates for the honor of the Demoeratic caucus nomination for the Speakership Missouri and John H. Bankhead of Alabams Mr. De Armond is a Pennsylvanian by birth and was a Judge in Missouri before he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress. He has been chosen to each Congress since from a district which includes seven of the most westerly of Missouri counties south of th Missouri River. In the last Congress Mr De Armond was a member of the Ju-diciary Committee and also of the Committee on Education, and his support comes chiefly from those who urge geo graphical reasons for the selection of candidate in a part of the country where, in the future, it is argued by them, the Democratic party must get votes to win. The district renboundary, and Topeka is but a short distance rom the boundary line of Cass, one of the Missouri counties included in it. The defeat of the Democrats in the recent election in Kansas, the partial overthrow of fusion in Ne braska, and the utter rout of all the Demoeratic nominees in Iowa have had an unfavor able effect, it is conceded, upon those who prior to the 8th of November regarded the whole trans-Mississippi territory as "enemy's country" for the Republicans. Mr. De Armond. lowever, is said to have a more substantial pledge of support than that founded on vague lopes of unsubstantial Democratic gains in Western prairie States, for it appears that he is to get the "solid backing" of the Eastern Conressmen who accept their political guidance from Tammany Hall.

Mr. De Armond is a resident of the town o Butler in Bates county, on the Lexington and Southern division of the Missouri Pacific, which has a population of 2,800. This town was set tled without any assistance, so far as history records, from St. Louis; it has little direct communication with Jefferson City, and in the Presidential election of 1896 exactly twice as many voters of Bates were recorded in favor of Bryan as voted for McKinley. The great Croker issue of "home rule for cities," it is assumed, would be a popular issue in Butler, and Mr. De Armond a fitting representative of it. The Sixth Missouri district, too, is put down as dead against trusts. No trusts, syndicates corporations, joint stock companies, or similar plutocratic combinations are desired in Bates county or in Dade or in Cedar. All such devices for "oppressing the toiling millions' find stout resistance in East Lynne. Deepwater Bear's Creek, Peculiar, Turnback, Carbon Cenre, Shell City, Cane Hill, and Gun City. Hence Representative De Armond commends himself to the favor of Tammany in its aspirations for national rule.

The rival aspirant for Bailey's shoes is John H. Bankhead, who will represent in the Fifty-sixth House the Sixth Alabama district, as Mr. De Armond will represent the from Favette, not far from Tuscaloosa, and he represents a district which is made up of eight counties in western Alabama on the Mississippi border and, of course, it gives uniformly a Democratic majority. Mr. Bankhead was 19 years of age when the civil war broke out, and he was only 23 years of age when elected to his first office as a member of the Alabama Legislature from Lamar in 1865; in 1876 he was up farming to accept the post of Warden of the State Penitentiary, holding it until he was elected to Congress, in which he has been a member for twelve years. Mr. Bankhead, not satisfied even with that remarkable record of officeholding for thirty-three years, aspired to get up higher and became a candidate for the Senate two years ago, and now he has taken time by the forelock and announced himself as a candidate to succeed Senator Morgan, whose term expires in 1901, or simultaneously with his own in the Fifty-sixth Congress. In the ast Congress Mr. Bankhead was a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and also of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. As Chairman of the first committee during the second Cleveland Administration, he made some reputation, his friends aver, and his political enemies agree, but what direct assistance, if any, he has contributed to secure home rule" for the municipality of Favette Court House is still unknown.

The bulk of the Democratic representation in the Fifty-sixth House will be from the Southern States, more particularly from what were formerly the old secession States of the Southern Confederacy, for in those along the border line several Republicans have been elected - four Republicans from Maryland, three from Kentucky, two certainly from West Virginia, and two from Missouri. But, of course, the delegations from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi Louisiana, Arkansas, and probably, though not certainly, Texas, will be solidly Demogratic Under these circumstances a "Solid-South" Democrat will naturally be selected to lead the minority in the Fifty-sixth House, but whether Mr. Bankhead of Alabama succeeds in displaing Mr. Bailey of Texas, or that Democratio hero is retained, the old Confederate South will continue its dominance of the Democratic party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the second of Gen. Garcia's arrival in to-day's papers that gentleman is quoted as saying that all Cubans are against annexation. Gen. Garcis knows perfectly well that it is not so. The majority of the Cubans of the educated class are sensible enough to realize that the constitution of a civilized nationality in a small sland, with 1,000,000 starving inhabitants, most of them negroes, is simply a dream. When the time shall come for the whole people of Cuba to express their sentiment, in will be overwhelming for annexation.

NEW YORK, NOV. 22. SEVERAL CUBANS. The Wilmington Troubles.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Not having been "on the spot" in any instance heretofore. have not had an opportunity of judging whether common belief in the paculiar correctness of the news of THE SUN was well founded, but now that I have had that opportunity. I wish to congratulate you on the accuracy, in every detail, of your account of the recent events occurring here at Wilmingto in every particular.

I trust that you will remember that a desperate remedy is sometimes the only effectual one. The haracter of the men in charge of the late situation here is a sufficient guarantee to those who know them of the necessity of their proceedings. With the negro in question, the Republican party has little chance of success in the South; with its

present leaders, none whatever in this State.

I can say for myself and others, that I was as pleased at the election of Mr. McKinley's President and Mr. Hoosevelt as Governor of New York as I am to know that we have Mr. Waddell as Mayor and Mr. Bellamy to represent us in Washington.

Wilmingtons, Nov. 14.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

A Defence of Their Principles by a Hard-Headed Man of Business.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article entitled "A Dangerous Cult" appeared prominently in THE SUN of Sunday, Nov. 20. I am not a Christian Scientist, a condition I regret and hope to correct, and I may be wrong in attempting to reply to it. I shall, happily, be proected from making any serious errors, since I know that there is much I do not know.

What I do know may be briefly but broadly stated. If an intellectual man, a believer in he Bible, will diligently, for a space of say six months, not six minutes, study the methods ims, authorizations and foundations of Christian Science be will find an ennobling Chrisianity, not for Sunday alone, but for every day and all day; not for the rich, but for those who lesire to be good, and only for those, be they rich or poor; not for the sinning alone, but for he sick also; not for those who want a heaven hereafter, but for those who want it here and now-a Christianity which daily and hourly demands of its followers honesty, sobriety, and purity in every thought and deed, out of the thurch and in it, sleeping and waking. All of this and much more the student will discover. At the termination of that period, should he decide against Christian Science, he will also, yes, he must also, throw away his Bible and give that up forever, for Science is the mathenatically demonstrable explanation of Christ and His works, and the only one.

Among the dogmas of the Scientists one finds the following:

1. God, who is Good, Divine Principle, Supreme Incorporeal Being, Mind, Spirit, Soul, 2. An utter disbelief in the reality, perma-

nee or substance of matter. 3. A firm belief in the spiritual man, the reection of the Supreme Intelligence or Mind.

nence or substance of matter.

3. A firm belief in the spiritual man, the reflection of the Supreme Intelligence or Mind. the omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent God. Are these views so new as to surprise you? If so, the delayed education of the editorial writer should begin at once with Plato's writings, which, though certainly not modern literature, will be found to express similar intuitive convictions. And as Plato thought and taught, so was it with the thinkers of all previous ages. There is similar philosophy in Hermetle books of Egypt, hoary with their sixty centuries and more of age.

May we not conclude, therefore, that thus far the Scientists are in practical accord with all the greatest truth-seekers among the ancients in conceding a Supreme Being, one Infinite Mind, and that man is made in his image, absolutely spiritual and not material?

Do the Christian Scientists go further? Yea, for they believe in the Bible and follow its commands. 'line upon line, precept upon precept.' The student now finds these words in the Bible—note carefully every word and the significance of the whole: Christ said to His disciples (Matthew, x.) having given them power "to heal all manner of sickness." 'And as ye go, preach, saying, the kingdom of Heaven is at hand. Heal the sick cleanse the lepera, raise the dead, cast out devils ievils.' In other words, preach and heal; minister to the sinning and leave not the sick and dying to the doctor, but heal them also. By whose authority have the believers in the Bible divided between minister and physician the duties thus so plainly combined? Did Jesus ever indicate to His disciples that there existed the faintest necessity for them to use drugs, or did He command that healings should be wrought only through the power of the Infinite Mind? Jesus further promised, and again note carefully the meaning of the words (St. Mark, xvl.); 'And these signs shall follow them that believe: in my name shall they cast out devils (evills); they shall speak with new tongues; they shall recov

and all the doctrines of the Scientists for a short six months, not six minutes. Start by going to one of their churches. If, perchance, you and gathered their an intellectual, well-man-nered, well-dressed body of people, each and all with faces kindly, honest looking, happy and glowing with health, join me in determin-ing to find out and understand their Principle of Being.

Ing to find out and understand their Principle of Being.

In the meantime, when infrequently the death of a believer in Science is recorded, let us not forget that both the daily death column and the graverards are filled with monuments to the incapacity and experiments of the physicians. Take my plain, unvarnished word for it—all Christian Scientists are so evidently, paipably and intensely full of health that a life insurance agent would gloat if given an opportunity to write a blanket policy on the whole crowd at half rates.

Would you send them a physician to improve their superabundant health? In this, a pro-

superabundant health? In this, a professedly Christian country, where the very laws are founded on belief in God and the Bible, do you seriously advocate legislating against such a positive and self-evident blessing, while the only demand of the Christian Scientist is to be permitted to follow implicity the commands of that same Bible?

A TRUTH-SEEKER.

The Roosevelt Street Ferry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corr plain of the way the Roosevelt street ferry is being run under its new management. Last Wednesday morning I was on the Brooklyn side at 8:40, and waited until 9:19 before a boat arrived. Then both solitary tub was in the Manhattan slip, there was therefore no communication whatever. Then, the pofs leak and passengers are treated to shower baths. The electric plants of the boats are run at the very lowest pitch of economy, thereby making it almost impossible to read. J. B. J. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Thanksgiving-1898.

Ring out in glad thanksgiving, O bells of Liberty! Wave, wave, O glorious Stars and Stripes, bright And East, and West, and South, and North unite this

To praise the God of victory, to laud his wondrous In robes of peaceful whiteness came in the glad New But a whisper low of a neighbor's woe fell on the

nation's ear; And starving Cuba's mouning wall grew to a frenzied Come to my aid, brave Freedom's sons, O save me

Too slow that cry found answer. The treachery of Provoked a sterner battle hymn-"Remember now

the Mainel"

From wild Atlantic's stormy shore west 'to the Gate from northern pine to southern palm, that note of and cloud-encircled mountain and city's crowded

From cloistered balls of study, from marts of loss and gain, n sunny homes, from gloomy mines, came out

e-echoed the same music—the sound of marching

Beneath Old Glory's fluttering folds, without regret Ten times ten thousand volunteers went forth to win-or die.

O days of anxious waiting! O burst of patriot fire, When the glorious news from Dewey flashed o'er the trembling wire ! and the Day of Independence brought a message from the South.

Cervera's fleet is sunken by the flame from our easnon's mouth." Long years to come, brave veterans, with patriot pride clate, will tell their children's children how they fought

in ninety-eight. With quickened breath and eyes a glow, with loyal ris a-thrill, They'll tell how our rough riders charged up the San Juan Hill.

od gives us peace, and from the fray our troops our Harvest Home. to may it be forevermore, our cause forever just,

God we trust I"

ord ever "Liberty," our prayer, A. J. B. with Canada are misleading.

TOUGH ENGINEERING PROBLEMS. They Have to Do with an Australian Place Line 338 Miles Long.

From the Engineering News. The Coolgardie project proposes the delive ery of 5,000,000 galions of water per day at a point in the mining regions of Australia. miles from the reservoir in the mountains near the coast, where it is impounded. To force water through a pipe line for this long distance not only must its friction be overcome, but it has to be actually raised a total vertical distance of 1,330 feet. Further, the district through which the pipe line passes is a descripwhose soil is impregnated with saits, which are said to be so corrosive to from that it is deemed safest not to bury the pipe in the ground at all.

whose soil is impregnated with salts, which are sald to be so corrosive to from that it is deemed safest not to bury the pipe in the ground at all.

Another reason for having it exposed is that in a pipe line of such great length avoidance of leaks is e-sential. If an ordinary pipe line is a pipe line of this flow in a mile, the loss may be a triling matter; yet even so small a loss in a pipe line of this length would amount to nearly a third of its flow. In the arid desert through when this pipe line will pass it is thought that the soil might absorb small leaks so that they would not show at all on the surface of the zround if the pipe were buried. Facility of inspection, therefore, is another important reason for keeping the pipe above ground instead of burying it.

Besides this, the ordinary reasons for burying water pipes—to get them out of the way and to keep them from freezing in winter—do not obtain at all in the region over which this pipe line will pass; and as the cost of exenvating and back filling a trench 328 miles long will be saved by placing the pipe on the surface, the decision not to bury it seems, on the whole, a wise one.

The one great difficulty which is involved in keeping the pipe on the surface is the necessity of providing for expansion and contrastion. In an ordinary continuous steel conduit, buried in the earth in a temperate climate, the extremes of temperature of the water passing through it will probably not exceed 35.

Turning now to the Coolgardie conduit, to be laid unprotected on the surface of the ground, and with a distance between pumping stations as great as seventy-five or eighty miles, it is evident that the water confined from evaporation and expressed in a steel pipe to the fleres rays of the Australian sun may reach a very high temperature in its passage from one pumping station to the next, which in the case of the pipe line at seventy-five degrees, and we should think this rather an under estimate. Expansion joints are, therefore, essential to the safety of the pip

PLAYED WITH THE WRONG MAN. Students Payed Well for the Fun They Had with an Elderly Passenger.

From the Chicago Times-Herald, Half a hundred students of the medical department of the Northwestern University had a jollification last night. They took possession of an Alley "L" train at Twenty-second street and held high jinks all the way into town. their own words, they "played horse" with the other passengers, and they thought themselves

very smart, indeed. But they were not quite so smart as they thought. There was an old man aboard—a nice old man, with a white mustache and a silk hat—who beat them at their own game. The students are not saying much about the affair this morning. The occurrence happened in the smoking car. As the various stations were reached and passengers tried to get out of the car the students assisted. "Pass him along:" was the cry, and the unfortunate passenger was lifted bodlly over the heads of the students, tossed in the air, and flually thrown out upon the platform. The guards told the unruly students to cease their rough behavior or leave the train, but the admonitions fell on unfruitful ground. The fun grew more and more hilarious until Adams street was reached. At this point the old man with the white mustache got up to leave. He was in the extreme end of the car, away from the door, "Fass him along!" shouted the students. "Help the old gentieman out." They helped him out. They tossed him up to the ceiling, they dropped him to the floor, they wedged him here and there, they played horse with him. And after they had tossed him out at last they fell so hilarious that they smashed each other's hats with their canes.

At 80 clock last night a young man who said his name was F. Drake Whitford, student, came meekly into the Central Police Station and reported that an old man with a white mustache and a silk hat had picked the pockets of four of the students on the train, securing four beautiful gold watches and a pocketbook or two. "It will be a great favor." he said, "if this little affair can be kept out of the Suffrage. But they were not quite so smart as they thought. There was an old man aboard-a

The Rights of Citizenship and of the Suffrage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your concise editorial in this morning's Sun, entitled 'No Natural Right of Suffrage," is most timely and acceptable. Our anti-annexationist friends are hopping here and there for any and all sorts of objections to the alleged " "imperialis-

are hopping here and there for any and all sorts of objections to the alleged "imperialistic" policy of the great and good Administration that is carefully laying plans for our future welfare. Not alone has the Declaration of Independence occupied the centre of their feverish arguments; they are even falling back upon clauses in our Constitution, adjudications upon which long ago exploded the theories that they now seek to advance. They quote that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." (Art. XV., sec. 1, Const.)

In the case of the United States vs. Reese (92 U. S. 503) Mr. Chief Justice Walte, in delivering the oninion of the court said: "The Fifteenth Amendment does not confor the right of suffrage upon any one." In the case of Minor vs. Happersett (SS U. S. 627) the same Justice said: "It is clear, therefore, we shink, that the Constitution has not added the right of suffrage to the privileges and immunities of citizenship as they existed at the time it was adopted. " "Being unanimously of the copinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage to the privileges and immunities of citizenship as they existed at the time it was adopted. " "Being unanimously of the copinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitution and laws of the several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment of the court below."

sarily void, we aftern the judgment of the court below."

The right of citizenship and the right of suffrage are separate and distinct; the latter is not at all incidental to the former, as some erroneously may suppose. The regulation of the suffrage and the qualification of electors, within their limits, are matters entirely within the control of the several States, and this principle has been repeatedly affirmed in a long line of decisions.

Before long our opponents will awake from their dream and realize, after experiencing the disagreeable effects of their horrible nightmare, that they have been reposing "on the hard coal and the soft coal was right next door."

New York, Nov. 22.

Martin Saxe.

A Disclaimer from Mr. Pierra.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to day's issue of your paper I am reported as having made sundry remarks about the Cuban Assembly now in session at Santa Cruz, and I beg to say that there is no foundation for such a report. Respectfully, Fidel G. Pierra. NEW YORE, Nov. 23, 1898.

Pullman Car Nomenclature.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The communiation in to-day's Sus signed T. B. Tibbitta, criticising Pullman car nomenclature as "silly," to every one who is informed would be amusing were it not so silly. If the gentleman had taken the trouble to learn the facts he would have found that nearly every name he suggests has a representative among the thousands of Pollman cars. Not only does that list contain the names of heavenly bodies, "philoso-phers, poets and scholars," but it draws upon geography, history, biography, mythology, botany and fiction. In short, if the gentleman will obtain a list of Pullman cars and an encyclopædia and study the names carefully they will no longer be "mean ingless and silly," because he will the tained quite a liberal education. PALACE CAR. NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

The Associated Press Lie. From the Hartford Daily Times. The story which came from Paris yesterday of the suspension of the peace negotiations was well aday?

perhaps started with that object in view. The Common Complaint. From the Philadelphia Press.

ed to depress values on the Stock Exchange and was

Some of the despatches sout out from Washington by the Associated Press in regard to the negotiations